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Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 155 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 354 supra.]

Appendix A.

Summary of the further action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in his reports on the survey of cottage industries in the Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts.

Kurnool.

Grass mat industry.—The Director of Industries has since notified the mat makers through the Collector of Kurnool that there is no objection to the free removal of reeds from unreserves and that headloads of grass can be removed from forest reserves free of seigniorage fees.

Bamboo industry.—As regards the provision of instruction to Madars, the Director of Industries is enquiring as to whether qualified instructors will be available and whether fancy articles are made in other parts of India. On the question of forming co-operative societies for the Madars, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that there is already a credit society in Kurnool, but the members are not using the credit facilities provided by it. It is not possible to organize more credit societies, as the central bank cannot be induced to finance the workers who have no security and who are already deep in debt. Sale societies cannot also be organized as the margin of profit will not be sufficient to meet expenses of management.

Slate industry.—The report referred to in the answer to question No. 1339 has since been received. This report will soon be published and the Director has further been asked to depute Mr. Fyfe, the Inspector of Industrial Schools, to visit local centres where this industry is carried on, with a view to some definite action being taken in consultation with those engaged in the industry. It is reported that the Inspector will shortly visit Markapur to find out the possibilities of adopting some of the improved appliances seen by him in the United Kingdom. He will study the market for the products, the availability of wood and other raw materials, the question of transport and the effect of railway freight both on the carriage of raw materials and of finished articles, the financial or other assistance required by the industry and suggest definite measures for a proper development of the industry. Mr. Fyfe has investigated the possible alternative sources of timber supply. As it has been suggested that prepared timber could be supplied from the West Coast, the Director has taken up with the Railway authorities the question of freight on such prepared timber.

Bellary.

Cotton and silk dyeing and carpet weaving.—Attempts to bring the weavers at Adoni, a big weaving centre, into a society for the joint purchase of dyes or yarn have failed, owing to the opposition of master weavers and merchants. The dye merchants would not also combine themselves into a society, owing to jealousy. In the circumstances, the Government do not consider that anything can be done now to help this industry on co-operative lines.

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Cotton patty or screen industry.—It is found impossible to form a co-operative society for the workers engaged in this industry. A credit co-operative society already working at Tekkalakota has refused to admit the workers who are also unwilling to join the existing society, but want a society exclusively for their benefit. The Central Bank, Hospet, would not, however, finance any society organized exclusively for them.

Bangle industry.—The Director of Industries has since reported that quotations for block glass of the varieties required by the bangle makers have been obtained and that he has addressed the Railway administration in regard to freight rates for the carrying of block glass. On receipt of the information, it will be communicated to the bangle makers.

CUDDAPAH.

Palmyra industry.—The Director proposes to undertake certain experiments in the manufacture of palmyra baskets, etc., at Idupulapaya which he considers the most suitable centre, where local assistance is forthcoming. Steps are being taken to secure the services of skilled workers in palmyra products from Travancore and the Director of Industries, Travancore, has been addressed in the matter.

ANANTAPUR.

Paper industry.—The Government have sanctioned the conduct of some experiments for improving and cheapening the methods of manufacture of paper on the lines suggested by the Leather Research Chemist who specially investigated this industry with reference to the Special Officer's suggestions.

MADURA, RAMNAD, TRICHINOPOLY AND TINNEVELLY DISTRICTS.

Kora mat industry.—A co-operative society has been started for mat makers at Trichinopoly and another will be started at Pattamadai in the Tinnevelly district.

Coir industry.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that a society for the workers engaged in this industry at Anjengo will be formed, as soon as a Deputy Registrar is posted to Tinnevelly.

Palmyra industry.—The question of forming co-operative societies to aid the workers engaged in the jaggery industry will be investigated by the Co-operative Department.

Bamboo basket industry.—A co-operative society for this industry has been organized at Tiruvanaikoil in the Trichinopoly district.

Sunn hemp and aloe fibre industry.—The Government have issued instructions to the Director of Agriculture to arrange to demonstrate to the people engaged in raising this crop the means by which the pests attacking the crop may be controlled.

Tobacco industry.—The Government have instructed the Director of Agriculture to ascertain from firms interested in the industry what type of tobacco would be suitable for their purpose with a view to improving the crop grown locally. He has also been asked to supply seeds to the ryots and to instruct them on the improved methods of raising the crop. The Director of Industries has been asked to ascertain from cigar manufacturers whether they would pay premia and give advances to cultivators for raising Virginia and Pusa varieties of tobacco.

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The Forest department is paying attention to the improvement of the supply of leaves for beedi manufacture.

Woollen blanket industry.—With reference to this industry in the Kulittalai taluk of the Trichinopoly district, the Special Officer has reported that the threads are warped and sized with tamarind seed paste and woven on a loom quite primitive in kind. The Director of Industries has been asked to report whether anything could be done to improve the loom now used.

Manufacture of fish nets.—The Government have sanctioned the installation of a modern type of fish net making machinery in the Government Textile Institute, Madras. After this machine is installed and worked, the question of evolving a cheaper model will be considered. The Government have also asked the Director of Industries to report, in consultation with the Director of Fisheries whether anything could be done to shorten the process of preparation of fishing nets in the southern districts and to devise any other measures designed to expedite production and cheapen the cost.

Hosiery.—The Government have asked the Director of Industries to work out a suitable system by which textile appliances could be sold to workers on easy terms.

Lemon grass oil.—The Director of Industries has been asked to ascertain whether the grass is available in sufficient quantities and to report on the steps necessary to introduce portable stills for the distillation of oil. Preliminary enquiries made by him indicate that the grass is available in large quantities in the forests near Thirukarangudi, Nanguneri taluk, and the matter is being investigated.

Plantain fibre industry.—The Government have suggested to the Director of Industries that the weaving parties may be asked to explain to the workers in the Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly districts, while on tour, the possibilities of extracting plantain fibre with the help of simple machines and to bring to their notice the existence of such machines.

Gold and silver lace thread industry.—The Government have suggested to the Director of Industries that propaganda might be undertaken to inform the people engaged in this industry that they could apply to Government for any help they require under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Appendix B.

Summary of action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in his report on the survey of cottage industries in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and in Guntur.

Coconut fibre industry.—The Government have sanctioned proposals for conducting certain experiments at Topputurai in the Tanjore district in coir preparation with the aid of husk crushing machinery and water circulating tanks. When these experiments are completed and successful results secured, steps will be taken to popularize the new methods in the coir producing areas of the west coast. The Director of Industries has also been asked to take steps to introduce machinery of the type used in Travancore and also to afford help for the manufacture of ropes, mats, etc., in the district itself.

Bamboo mats.—The question of starting a co-operative society at Vadakancheri in the Palghat taluk is being investigated.

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Metal industry.—The workers engaged in this industry are involved in debt and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, has reported that the question of organizing co-operative societies for their benefit will be investigated further.

Cabinet making.—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, has proposed to examine the feasibility of forming co-operative societies for this industry.

Umbrella manufacture.—The Assistant Director (Textiles) has been asked to report whether the cloth required for manufacturing umbrellas cannot be made on hand looms with imported yarn.

Manufacture of soaps.—The Director of Industries has been asked to report whether the staff of the Kerala Soap Institute could be deputed occasionally to visit soap manufacturing centres to explain to the people the proper methods of making soap and the evil results of adulteration.

Fish oil manufacture.—The question of improving the lot of the workers engaged in this industry will be considered in connexion with the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

Rattan industry.—The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Prisons to report whether the local rattan could not be utilised in the production of rattan articles by the convicts in the Central Jail at Cannanore.

Cap-making.—The Director of Industries has been asked to report what facilities there are for forming co-operative societies for the development of this industry.

Basket-making—The Nilgiris.—The question of introducing bamboo basket industry among the Kurumas and of supplying them with bamboos easily is being examined by the Director of Industries. The Chief Conservator of Forests does not consider it possible to supply bamboos on the Nilgiris plateau on easy terms as it is the cost of transport and not that of the raw produce that makes basket making in the plateau uneconomic. He states that supplies of baskets are readily obtained from the low country. There seems to be no scope for the development of this industry on the hills.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

The Collectors of Nellore and Kurnool have been asked to consider the suggestion of the Special Officer regarding the grant of permission for free removal of reeds required for the mat industry.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 163 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th August 1929, page 361 supra]

G.O. No. 1373, P.H., dated 31st May 1929.

In 1923, on the recommendation of the Medical and Public Health Retrenchment Committee, the Government sanctioned the appointment of selected private medical practitioners as honorary surgeons or physicians to the Government medical institutions in Madras City. The honorary officers so appointed were supernumerary to the paid staff and each officer was